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NECTAR AND POLLEN

Productions, Department of Agriculture

PLANTS, SHRUBS AND TREES
FOR YOUR BEE PASTURE

Offered by

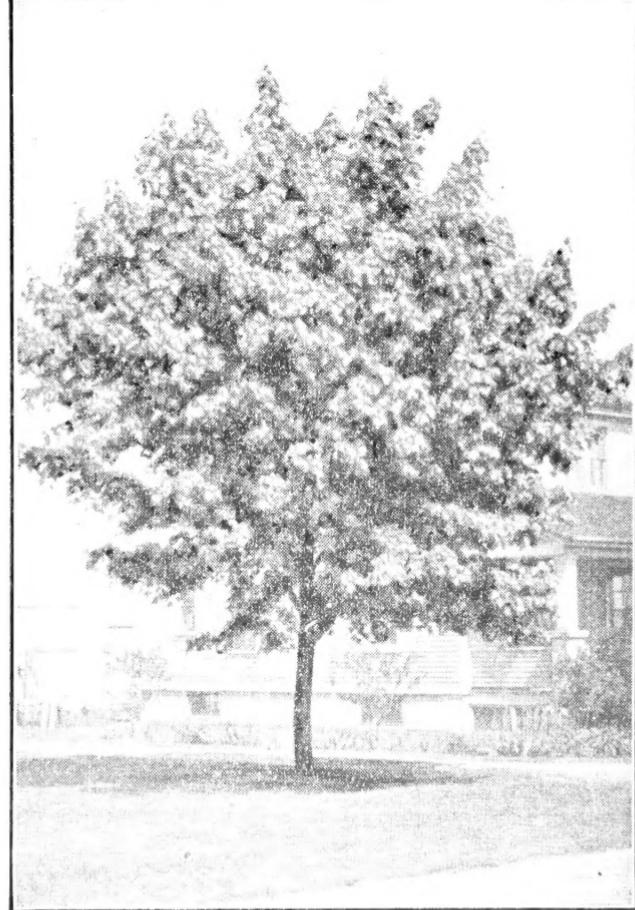
NICOLLET
COUNTY
NURSERY

Growers Since 1908

Beekeepers Since 1910

C. EDWIN SWENSON & SON

ST. PETER, R. 3., MINNESOTA



AMERICAN BASSWOOD

Selecting Varieties

The best varieties are those most suitable for your individual bee pasture. Select such varieties that bloom near that period of the build-up in between your minor nectar flows when your bees are inclined to rob each year. We maintain that your minor nectar flows are more important than the main honey flow in that your minor nectar flows are your natural stimulatives for that yearly build-up of your colonies of a larger field force of bees that are more able to get all of the main honey flow which size most colonies do not attain.

In following descriptions, the flowering period is indicated by name of month for section designated. For each 300-miles further south same variety is planted, figure two weeks earlier blooming season. Number after variety designates the height in feet when full grown.

After each variety we list "n," "s," or "w" designating the portion of U. S. where recommended. The small letter "n", when first, designates that such variety grows up north; "s", when first, for south; "w", when first, for the inter-mountain region. The first letter where it thrives the best and last the least. With proper varieties you should improve your bee pasture and eventually should manipulate your bees with less robbing and swarming. Show your flowers, trees, and shrubs to your neighbors and encourage them to plant likewise. Explaining, with pride, that this supplement planting is for larger colonies that will better pollenate their fruit, vegetables, agricultural crops and legumes, which in turn increase the fertility of the soil. Thus you both make your community more productive and the more beautiful to live in.

—0—

Stock Dug, Stored in Storage Cellars
For Winter Shipping South

New Cash Nectar Crops . . .

LATHAM RASPBERRY

A RECENTLY FOUND CASH NECTAR CROP in the form of Red Raspberries grown commercially around St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Hopkins, Minnesota, proves to be an extra valuable source of nectar between the fruit tree bloom and the main white Dutch clover flow. According to Dr. M. H. Haydock's article in March, 1947 issue of the Minnesota State Horticulturist, his chart shows that the weight of his scale hives to increase 40 pounds from the 6th to 15th of June from Raspberries in this averages 1939-1945. Being just prior to the White Dutch Clover and Basswood flow, this not only adds to the surplus; but decidedly increases the build-up of field bees so that they can more advantageously take care of the main flow and has a tendency to reduce idleness and the consequent swarming. The varieties used mostly in commercial planting is the large red Latham Raspberry for the heavier soils and the large red Chief Raspberry for lighter soil, and should grow in any area where White Dutch Clover thrives. No. 1 plants, 25 for \$5.00, 100 for \$15.00, postpaid.

Strawberry Plants

Shipments — Late March - April

SENATOR DUNLAP (Junebearing)

50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.00; 500 for \$7.50;
1,000 for \$12.75, postpaid.

GEM EVERBEARING

50 for \$2.00; 100 for \$3.50; 200 for \$6.50; 500 for
\$13.50, postpaid.

Blueberry Plants

BLUEBERRIES—June and Roncocos, s. n.

We also offer the **Jersey and Pionere, n. s.** for the north. All varieties being an improved variety over the Highland blueberries growing wild from Maine to Florida and went to Michigan. All varieties are grown commercially and commercial bee men move their bees into the blueberry regions. At least two varieties should be planted for cross pollination to set fruit. Blueberries can be grown in home gardens if soil is naturally acid or properly treated. Most soils such as those in which wild blueberries, huckleberries, azaleas, laurel, and rhododendrons grow will produce the above hybridized improved varieties. Blueberries in limestone regions and alkaline or neutral soil must be planted in large pockets filled with peat and sand or one of 4 parts rotted oak leaves to 1 part sand and mulched with oak leaf mulch or saw dust. We offer blueberries for both north and south.

2 year No. 12-18 in. 2 for \$2.40, postpaid; 10 for \$11.50, postpaid; by express 50 for \$45.00.

Trees . . .

We Are Headquarters for Basswood Trees

No. 1—AMERICAN BASSWOOD (*Tilia americana*) nsw. 90-100' July.

Any bee yard can use this beautiful shade tree that in many a lawn throws a good shade from that southwest scorching sun. Has large clean and waxy white fragrant blossoms hanging downward for days and weeks in July when the bees are busy.

This tree is native in fourteen states of the Union and seems to adapt itself to growth in various soils except in a gravel subsoil. Dark loam seems to be where it grows native, though we have also seen full grown trees in real sandy loam with red sugar sand for subsoil. Basswood honey is famous for its mild flavor. Found from New Brunswick west to Assniboia and south to Georgie and Texas.

PRICE LIST — SEEDLINGS: 12-18 in., per 50, \$8.75; 18-24 in., per 50, \$10.00; 2-3 ft., per 50, \$15.00; 4-5 ft., each \$1.50; 5-6 ft., each \$2.50; 6-8 ft., each \$3.00; 8-10 ft., each \$4.00, FOB St. Peter, Minn. By mail, five 12-18 in. for \$1.20; four 18-24 in. for \$1.20; two 2-3 ft. for \$1.20, postpaid.

N. 2—CORDATA BASSWOOD OR LINDEN

(*Tilia vulgaris*) nsw. 80' June-July.

A small leaf European variety with short red twigs that blooms somewhat earlier so when planted with the American variety can prolong the nectar season. Seem to be more fragrant attracting not only the bees but admiration as well. Seem to grow wherever the American basswood grows.

2½-3 ft. each \$2.00; 4-5 ft. \$2.75 each postpaid; 5-6 ft. \$3.50 each; 6-8 ft. each \$4.00 by express.

No. 3—PYRAMIDAL SILVER BASSWOOD

(*Tilia tomentosa*) snw. 100' June-July.

This white or silver linden has a beautiful compact growth up to 100 feet, making a suitable lawn and street tree. Very fragrant and starts blooming earlier than the common American variety on which it is grafted or budded. It endures heat and dryness better than the other species so is a prefeable variety for a hot dry location.

Only in sizes 4-5 ft., \$2.75 each; 5-6 ft., \$3.75 each, FOB St. Peter.

No. 4—SUGAR OR HARD MAPLE

(*Acer saccharum*) ns. 50-70' May.



A most beautiful shade tree. Foliage turns bright orange. Sometimes scarlet in the autumn. Found in northern and middle states downward to Florida and Texas and from New Foundland to North Dakota. Noted for its nectar flow in first part of may.

5-6 ft., each \$3.00; 6-8 ft., each \$3.75; 12-18 in., per 50,

Sugar or Hard Maple \$7.50; by express, by mail, four for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 5—RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)
nws. 20-25' June.

This tree is a Russian variety with attractive silvery gray leaves and grayish berries. Desirable for grouping, used extensively for windbreaks in the arid states where it produces quite a bit of nectar.

Offers seedlings: 12-18 in., per 50, \$5.00 by express; 6 for \$1.20, postpaid; 18-24 in., per 50, \$7.00; 4 for \$1.20, postpaid; 2-3 ft., per 50, \$9.00.

No. 6—AMERICAN ELM (*Elmus Americana*)
nsw. 60-90' April.

Great shade trees used for boulevards and wind-breaks. Noted for its early nectar and pollen in early April. Distribution is from Newfoundland, Rocky Mountains, Florida and Texas.

Seedlings: 12-18 in., per 50, \$4.50; per 8, \$1.20 postpaid.

No. 7—BLACK CHERRY (*Prunus serotina*)
wns. May.

Beautiful fruit and shade tree with abundance of early bloom in May that is noted for its nectar source. Distribution from Nova Scotia westward through the Canadian provinces and northern states through Dakotas and south into Texas and Florida.

18-24 in., per 50, \$7.50, by express; 4 for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 8—CHOKE CHERRY (*Prunus Virginiana*)
nws. 30' May.

Makes a nice jell and affords bees another source of nectar. Distribution Labrador, British Columbia, north to within Artic Circle and south of Georgia, Texas and California.

12-18 in., per 50, \$7.50, by express; 4 for \$1.20 postpaid.

No. 9—PEA TREE (*Caragana aborescens*)
nws. 32' May.



A small shrub upright tree resembling the mountain ash in bark and somewhat in leaves. In late May it blooms with yellow sweet pea blossoms that are greatly visited by bees. The fine leaves are paired along its stems which when they unfold in early spring are downy gray underneath turning as they unfold to a fresh light green making a striking color.

Seedlings: 12-18 in. per 50, \$4.75 by express; 10 for \$1.20, postpaid; 18-24 in., per 50, \$6.50, by express; 8 for \$1.20 or 6 2-3 ft., \$1.20 postpaid.

Pea Tree

No. 10—HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)
wns. 50-60' May.

The honey locust has a tendency to sprout suckers and is more thorny than the black. Distribution and prices are the same as the black locust.

No. 10½—THORNLESS HONEYLOCUST....

(*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*) nsw. 65' May.

This is an improved variety. Makes a quicker and better tree, being thriftier it is more prolific in bloom than any of the other locust trees.

Same price as the Black Locust plus 10 per cent.

No. 11—BLACK LOCUST (*Robinia pseudoacaia*)

wns. 50-60' May.

In the arid regions produces nectar and in a windbreak would be a valuable nectar source. When well seasoned suitable for fence posts. Distribution: Pennsylvania to Georgia, Minnesota, Arkansas and Indian Territory into Oklahoma.

12-18 in., 50 for \$4.50, by express; five for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 12—HOPA CRAE (*Malus hopae*) ns. 25' May.

Desireable upright ornamental lawn tree with large rose pink bloom but not only attracts bees but also the admiration of all who see it. The small brilliant fruit remain on out in the winter when devoured by our bees best friend,—the birds.

1 3-4 ft. for \$1.20, postpaid; 4-5 ft., \$1.75, by express.

No. 13—SOFT MAPLE (*Acer dasycarpum*)

ns. 90' March-April.

Known also as silver maple for its silvery white and smooth under surface of its five-lobed leaves.



Soft Maple
through U. S. to western Florida and west to eastern Dakotas and Nebraska.

12-18 in., per 100, \$4.75; 18-24 in., per 100, \$7.75 by express; per eight \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 14—PUSSY WILLOW (*Salix discolor*)

nsw. 20' March-April.



Pussy Willow
paid. Three 2-3 ft. for \$1.20, postpaid; two 3-4 ft. for \$1.25, postpaid.

The French variety produces more catkins sooner and more prolific. When cut and placed in water in mid-winter these burst open and make fine bouquets. The bees sure do not miss carrying pollen for days in early spring when pollen is really indispensable in brood rearing.

2-3 ft., per 50, \$17.00; 3-4 ft., ft., transplants, 60c each; per 50, \$25.00, by express; 4-5 ft., 90c each, by express, not pre-

No. 15—SOURWOOD (*Oxydendrum arboreum*)

sw. June.

This, where it thrives, has a wealth of bloom in June and July that makes it recognized in Georgia, the Virginias and the Carolinas as an important honey source.

12-18 in., per 50, \$7.00, by express; 5 for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 16—TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

sw. 90-100' May-June.

The native logging tree of southeastern states and universally planted over the southern and southwestern states. A wealth of yellow bloom in May and June that is valuable to bees.

2-3 ft., per 50, \$7.50, by express; 6 for \$1.20, postpaid; 3-4 ft., 4 for \$1.20, postpaid.

**Tulip Tree****No. 17—FRAGRANT SUMAC (*Rhus canadensis*)**

snw. 12' March-April.

This is used in various states along side cuts in the highways to avoid erosion and became a valuable flora in nine states as it blooms and is worked heavy by the bees in March and April.

12-18 in., 50 for \$7.50, by express; 4 for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 18—SMOOTH SUMAC (*Rhus glabra*)

nsw. 10' May-June.

This is similar to the above fragrant sumac and used further north by the highways of the various states. Blooms in June, July and will resow itself after once introduced.

12-18 in., 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$7.50; 6 for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 19—AM. PERSIMMON (*Diospyros virginiana*)
sw. April.

A southern fruit that needs no description and it is a great nectar producer. Distribution found native in area between Connecticut to Florida, Iowa and Texas.

6-12 in., 50 for \$6.00, by express; 5 for \$1.20, 2-3 ft., 3 for \$1.20, postpaid; per 50, \$15.00, by express.

No. 20—AM. REDBUD (*Cercis canadensis*)

ws. 10' March

Small tree with branches completely covered with rosy-purple flowers in March.

12-18 in., 50 for \$7.50, by express, 5 for \$1.20.

No. 21—BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans nigra*)

nsw. 60' May.

The bees work the bloom in May and is valuable for their edible nuts and lumber. Good moist soil develops the finest specimens.

12-18 in. seedlings, 50 for \$7.00; 6 for \$1.20 postpaid.



Shrubs . . .

No. 27—FONTANESIA FORTUNEI

(Pyramidal hedge form) snw.

An upright growing tall shrub with narrow willow-like leaves from western Asia. The bees work the early small yellow flowers furiously; shrub is fast growing in ordinary garden soil. Its glossy leaves make an upright hedge, hardy as far north as Mass.

12-18 in. size, 4 for \$1.20, postpaid; 50 for \$8.00, by express.

No. 28—BUTTON BUSH

(*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) snw. 12' June.

A deciduous shrub attaining a height of 12 ft. While found native in swampy places, and therefore well suited for wet gardens, it will grow in good garden soil. Foliage is glossy. The many small tubular white flowers are densely packed in long-stalked globular heads, and open after midsummer.

6-12 in., 6 for \$1.20, postpaid; 12-18 in., 4 for \$1.20, postpaid; per 50, \$7.00, by express.

No. 29—BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*)

snw. Grows 5-8 ft. May-June.

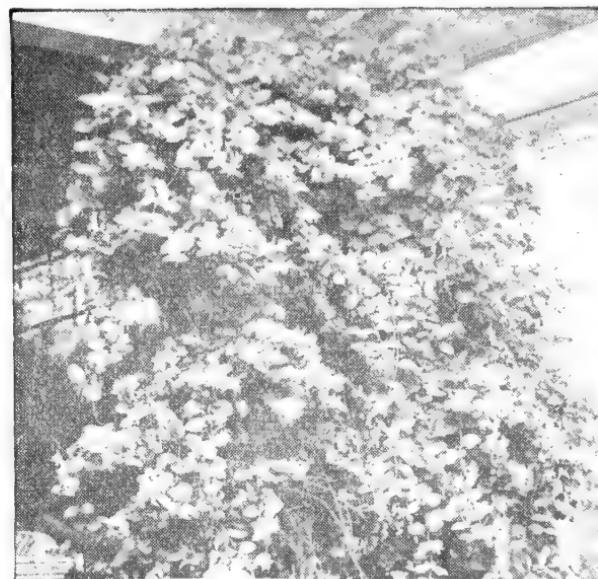
A hardy deciduous upright shrub from China belonging to the Honeysuckle family. It does not flower until really well established; but then becomes the freest and loviest of flowering shrubs in May and June. The bell-shaped flowers are soft pink with a yellow throat with a hairy texture with which the young stems and leaves are also clothed. Blooms best in poor soil in exposed situation.

9-12 in. seedlings, 25 for \$10.00; 15-18 in., each \$1.50.

No. 30—PINK TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE

(*Lonicera tatarica rubra*) nws. 12' May

This shrub deserves its last name as bees surely cover its bloom as though a whole swarm was near. Its instinct is to grow mostly in early spring from the early spring moisture before trees start much growth so grows well under trees. Becomes large bush of light gray bark and covered in May with blossoms of a pinkish apple blossom shade.



Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle

The Wyoming University Experimental Farm has a full grown snowcatch that is nearly a wind-break in itself around their main windbreak. This consisted of a single row, 50 feet outside the main windbreak, of every other one a shrub and a tree of the Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle shrub and the Siberian Pea tree (*Caragana abor.* item No. 9) planted 3 feet apart. The advantage of this arrangement was the larger sub-soil feeding area provided by the non-competition of the lateral rooted Honeysuckle and the tap-rooted Pea tree, either competing with the other. Consequently both grew more vigorously and thriftier. This was doing well and would indicate that this variety will grow as well in the arid regions as they do in Minnesota.

12-18 in., per 50, \$9.50, by express; 5 for \$1.20, postpaid; 18-24 in., per 50, \$12.00, by express; 4 for \$1.20, postpaid; 2-3 ft., per 50, \$16.50, by express; 3 for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 31—WHITE TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE

(*Lonicera tat.* *Alba*) May

Same as above except white, with the same price.

No. 32—MARROWII HONEYSUCKLE

(*Lonicera marrowii*) nws. 10'.

This shrub has more spreading and thinner branches, same leaves, bark and has a creamy white blossom, not as beautiful as the pink variety. It will trim into a hedge better. After bloom in May the red berries appear and is relished by our feathered friends. The sizes and the prices are the same as above on the Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle.

Same price as pink honeysuckle, all sizes.

No. 33—ZABELLI RED HONEYSUCKLE

(*Lonicera zabetelli*) nsw. 10' May.

A shrub similar to the pink tatarian honeysuckle only this is a red bloom that will towards the end of blooming season turn to a deep rose pink. Is a new and scarcer variety that may replace the others on account of its greater beauty.

12-18 in., per 50, \$12.00 by express; 4 for \$1.20, postpaid; 18-24 in., per 50, \$18.50, by express; 3 for \$1.20, postpaid; 2-3 ft., per 50, \$24.00, by express; 2 for \$1.40, postpaid.

No. 34—JAPANESE BARBERRY

(*Barberries thunbergii*) ns. 5' May.

For a five foot tall hedge plant Japanese barberry which with their bloom in May followed by loads of red berries is not affected or flowers lessened by trimming as with other shrubs. The bees do work the blossoms heavy even though very small but of great numbers.

Seedlings: 6-9 in., per 50, \$9.00; 6 for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 35—JUNE BERRY (*Amelanchier canadensis*)

wns. 10' May.

Is also known as service berry and shadberry. A shrub-like tree. Flowers in erect dense racemes. Fruit dark blue or almost black that the Indian used to sell the whites. Distribution—from valley of Yukon River south through the coast ranges to southern California and east to Michigan and Nebraska.

12-18 in., per 50, \$5.00 by express; 5 for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 36—SHRUBY CINQUEFOIL

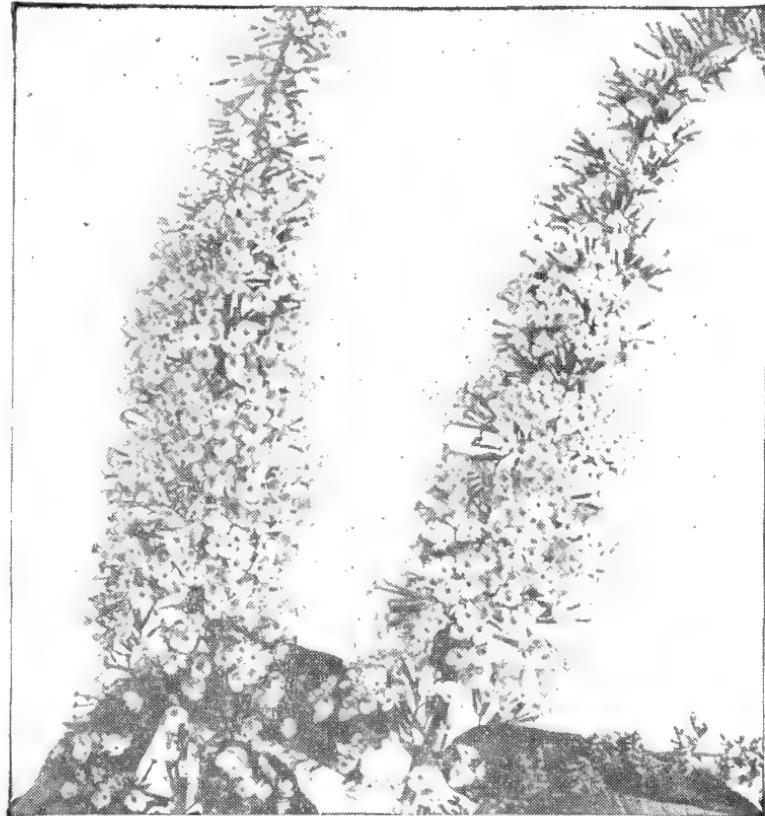
(*Potentilla fruticosa*) wns. 2' June.

For a 2-foot tall nectar producing shrub, plant potentilla fruticosa. A yellow double flowering shrub with odd foliage that is a long bloomer in mid-summer, lasting until late fall. Used for facing shrub or on borders.

10-12 in., per 2, \$1.20, postpaid; by express, \$1.00.

No. 37—CHINESE VITEX (*Vitex incisa mugundo*)

and (*Vitex macrophylla*) sw. Sept.



Vitex Macrophylla

A shrub-like tree that in the southern mid-states bloom from August until frost with lavender-pink bloom at end of each branch and is greatly visited by bees. We have in our nursery the broad page eight

leaved Vitex Machrophylla that even if the shoots are killed in severe winters, the young shoots from the base flower the same summer.

8-10 in., 3 for \$1.20, postpaid; 12-18 in., 2 for \$1.20; 18-24 in., 2 for \$1.40 postpaid.

No. 38—RED-BARKED DOGWOOD

(*Cornus siberica alba*) ns. 6-8' May.

A white flowering shrub, blossoms in late May or June 1st, that is followed by white berries. The bees work this during a lull in nectar flow.

12-18 in., per 50, \$11.00, by express; 3 for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 39—SNOWBERRY (*Symponcarpus spp.*)

nws. 5' May.

Snowberry has a white berry. Indian currant has a red berry, both have small white flowers in May.

12-18 in., per 50, \$6.00, by express; 5 for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 40—PRIVIT (*Ligustrum amurense*)

swn. June.

Distribution from Iowa line into the southern states. Privit hedging is listed as nectar and pollen producing.

12-18 in., per 50, \$6.00, by express; 5 for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 41—JAPANESE QUINCE (*Cydonia Japonica.*)

swn. April-May.

This is one of the earliest red shrubs in the southern and mid-section of U. S. Is a great pollen producer and a beauty and when matured produces 2 to 4 pecks of edible fruit.

2 12-18 in., for \$1.20, postpaid.



Japanese Quince

No. 42—BLACK ELDERBERRY

(*Sambucus canadensis*) ns. 8' May-June.

Has cerated leaves with clusters of fine white flowers that bees work and produces black berries that reseed and is eaten by 106 kinds of birds.

12-18 in., 50 for \$9.00, by express; 4 for \$1.20 postpaid.

Perennials . . .

**BUY YOUR NECTAR PERENNIALS FROM
NORTH. IT'S SAFER WITH LONGER
PLANTING SEASON.**

All plants offered below are strong field-grown, except those marked as divisions. These bloom the first season and nearly all will reseed themselves if weeded and watered properly. They are hardy perennial plants and we have enough dug and stored in our cellars for winter shipping south. For northern shipping we will dig fresh in spring. Orders can be booked up to May 10th, after which inquire for our summer and fall list of plants in planting bands. State how and when you wish plants shipped. We pack in sphagnum moss double paper wrapped in good moist growing condition. The following are good nectar and pollen producing perennials.

Those marked (*) are especially suited for cutting; those marked (+) are best suited for rockeries. In description the flowering period is indicated by name of the months, as May-June, etc. Height given is when full grown in feet.

PERENNIAL PRICES as follows prevail on all perennial plants listed except as noted. All division—divisions, 4 of a variety for \$1.20 postpaid; field grown, 3 of a variety \$1.20 postpaid. All 1-year seedlings, too small for winter storage (for fall and April shipment only), 3 of a variety \$1.20; 12 of a variety for \$3.00, postpaid.

The above prices on all varieties except where otherwise quoted. All varieties are packed in bundles of amounts as listed. We do not break bundles, so please order in the amounts listed. If individual varieties are wanted postpaid and each labeled, remit 60c each. We do not ship perennials outside United States and Canada and we do not prepay postage into Canada.

No. 51—*ASTER, Blue Plume. nsw. 3' Sept. Semi-double blue Hybridized hardy perennial aster. Divisions only.



No. 52—*ASTER, Blue Gem, nsw. blue. 2½ ft. Sept.-Oct. Hardy perennial fall aster. Divisions only.

No. 53—*ASTER, Palmyra. nsw. 3-4' Sept. til frost. The best pink of Novi-Belgii type. Semi-double pure pink. Divisions only.

Aster Dwarf, ns. clear lavender blue. 9 inch. Sept. Hardy perennial fall aster. In divisions only.

No. 55—*ASTER, Red Clover. ns. 2-4' Sept. until frost. The first fall red hardy aster with golden center. Buds bright red. Free bloomer. In divisions only.

No. 56—*ASTER, Harrington Pink. nsw. 4½'. The hardest of all perennial hardy fall asters in any pink variety and the most free bloomer in fall for the longest duration. In divisions only.

No. 57—*ASTER, Adorable. ns. A rare deep pink in fall flowers. Small reddish rosette-like buds. Blooms from Sept. till frost.

No. 58—* ASTER, Our Lavender. ns. 5' Sept. till frost. A lavender semi-double hardy fall aster that we have had for years without name. Always there full of bees when some of the other hybrids showed winter effect and such varieties we have eliminated in this list. In divisions only.

No. 59—*ASTER, Blue Lagoon. ns. A new variety of the Novi-Bengii type blue flowers, quite lovely. In divisions only.

No. 60—*ASTER, Blue Eyes, ns. Large purple violet blue flower with small yellow eyes. 3-4 ft. Sept. In divisions only.

No. 61—*ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA. nsw. (Butterfly Weed), bright orange. 3 ft. July.

No. 62—*LIATRIS, September Glory or Gay Feathers. nsw. 5' Sept. Unusual 5 feet of purple flowers from top to bottom in September.

No. 63—*ECHINOPS RITO (Globe Thistle). nsw. metallic blue. 1-3 ft. biennial Sept.

No. 64—+SEA LAVERDER ns. (*Statice Latifolia*). Purple Baby's Breath. 18 inch. Aug.-Sept. A perennial.

No. 65—+PERSIAN CATNIP. nsw. (*Nepeta Mus-sini*). 12 inch. lavender. All summer. A perennial.

No. 66—+IMPROVED CATNIP. nsw. (*Nepeta Ner-vosa*). Superior to above, clear light blue. 12 in.

No. 67—*SALVIA PRATENSIS TENOR. sw. Perennial Flowering Sage. Deep blue. 2 ft. May-June. Perennial.

No. 68—*IMPROVED PINK LOOSETRIFE. ns. *Lythrum Mordens Hybrid*. Beautiful rose-pink spikes on tall straight stems. 3 ft. July-Sept. A perennial.

No. 69—*PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE. ns (*Lythrum Roseum*). Spikes of rose-lavender flowers. 3-4 ft. July-Sept. Sure is worked hard by bees. Perennial.

No. 70—*MOTHERWORT. (*Leonurus Cardiaca*). wns. Is a native of Asia. A three foot perennial with dense pinkish cluster around the stem in July and August. A great bee plant for the waste land. Will always resow itself.

No. 71—*GARDEN VIOLAS. (*Violas Royal Rose*) snw. 6 inch. Deepest violet blue late fall and early spring.

No. 72—*PASQUE FLOWER. (*Anemone pulsatilla*). wns. Sometimes called prairie crocus. Deep purple. April-May.

No. 73—*FALSE INDIGO. (*Baptisia Australis*). wns. Grows three foot. With blue pea-like flowers. April-May.

No. 74—+HYBRID HORSEMINT. (*Monarda avallon Hybrid*) nsw. Color variations. Silver white, bluish, to deep pink, rose, mauve, violet and crimson. We also have the common horsemint. 3 for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 75—*PERENNIAL SWEET PEA (*Lathyrus spp.*). wn. Mixed colors blooming throughout the summer. Hardy vine, perennial.

No. 76—*FOXCLOVE (*Digitalis spp.*). nsw. Mixed colors that bloom in June.

No. 77—*FLEABANE (*Erigeron spp.*). s. The blue daisy of the south that grows to two to three feet and blooms in June-July.

No. 78—*ANISE HYSSOP. (*Agastache anethiodora*). nsw. 3½-4'. Our two year plant will bloom from June til frost the first summer. To the right in the picture of our irrigated propagation plot on page 15 you notice three rows of anise hyssop up to our clover and bird foot trefil test fields in the background. We grow our seed under irrigation for fertility. There is no plant that attracts more bees than anise hyssop. Field grown plant, 6 for \$1.20, 12 for \$1.75, postpaid. Seed with instructions for sure germination, packet, 25c; ½ ounce for \$1.00.

No. 79—*SAINFOIN or ESPACET (*Onobrychis*). nsw. 3' May-June. Sainfoin being used in the European countries as a forage crop is their main source of honey. Blooms May and June and never fails to attract the bees. Grows in most soils fairly easy. 1 year plants, 8 for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 80—MOUNTAIN MINT (*Pycnamthemum virginianum*) wns. Perennial herb of the Mint Family with heads or flat-topped clusters of small white or purplish flowers that is high, has leaves containing greater amount of mint oil which may become commercial. Very attractive to bees. Grows 1 to 3 ft. Of the easiest culture, they are often transferred to the wild garden. Clump divisions, 4 for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 81—CHIVES (*Allium schoenoprasum*). A hardy perennial that with some moisture grows in most any section of the United States so we do not believe it necessary to designate the preferable section it thrives in by our usual "s" for south, or "n" for north, or "w" for western intermountain region. This perennial is a hardy onion specie whose small slender, hollow leaves,

chopped fine, are used for flavoring salads, stews, and soups. Develops into clumps of abundant foliage 6 to 8 in. high and covered with small round heads of tiny lavender flowers that bees sure do busy themselves over for quite a while. As both foliage and flowers are attractive, the plants are often used for edging flower beds. For best results clumps should be divided every second and third year. 6 divisions for \$1.20, postpaid.

No. 82—SPEEDWELL (*Veronica spicata*) snw. A 1½ foot perennial belonging to the Figwort family useful as decoration in borders and rock garden; though we grow out in nursery row where it is very free flowering from June until frost. Being hardy it thrives in open sunny position or light shade. A promising horey plant, better than most as bees constantly work the bloom. Three for \$1.20, postpaid; 25 for \$7.25, by express. June till frost.

No. 80—CROCUS BULBS. nsw. 8 in. For fall planting and for early spring pollen source. Mixed colors 50 for \$4.00 postpaid.

Vines

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. nsw. 14'.

This feathery white Clematis is a herbaceous perennial or woody climbing vine. Widely distributed in the temperate regions. A vigorous grower and one of the hardiest and easiest clematis vines to grow, is conspicuous in late summer with many flowered panicles of white waxy fragrant flowers. In decorations of tables or rooms this vine will dry, hold color, and not shatter. Bees love it.

2-year No. 1 vines 95cc each; 5 for \$4.50 postpaid.

CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA (Virgins Bower)

Is a native vine, snw 15' July. Very attractive in hedgerows with its long festons of white flowers in leafy panicles. Good to ramble over slopes and rocky places. 2-year vines 80c each; 5 for \$3.75, postpaid.

WISTERIA VINE, Wisteria Sinensis, snw, 25'

June-July. Tall vigorous climber native of North America and Asia. Will thrive in almost any soil, will do best in deep rich loam that does not get too dry. Has attractive long lilac purple flowers. Having long fibrous roots it should be transplanted when young. 1-year vines 75c each; 5 for \$3.60, postpaid.

AMERICAN BITTERSWEET. nsw. 35' July.

(*Celastrus Scendens*) hardy in North America, Asia and Australia. Beautiful in late fall when leaves turn yellow and the yellow fruits open up to reveal the crimson-coated seeds. Good covering for alls, slopes and rocky banks. Soil can vary. Grows in sun or shade. 12-18, 4 for \$1.20; 10 for \$3.50 postpaid.

Condition of Sale

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All goods travel at purchaser's risk and expense. Any damage in transit should be noted on your express receipt by agent before you accept same. We properly pack in sphagnum moss double wrapped in moisture-proof wrapping paper and burlap on the outside of heavy bundles, and is packed from our storage cellars for southern shipments.

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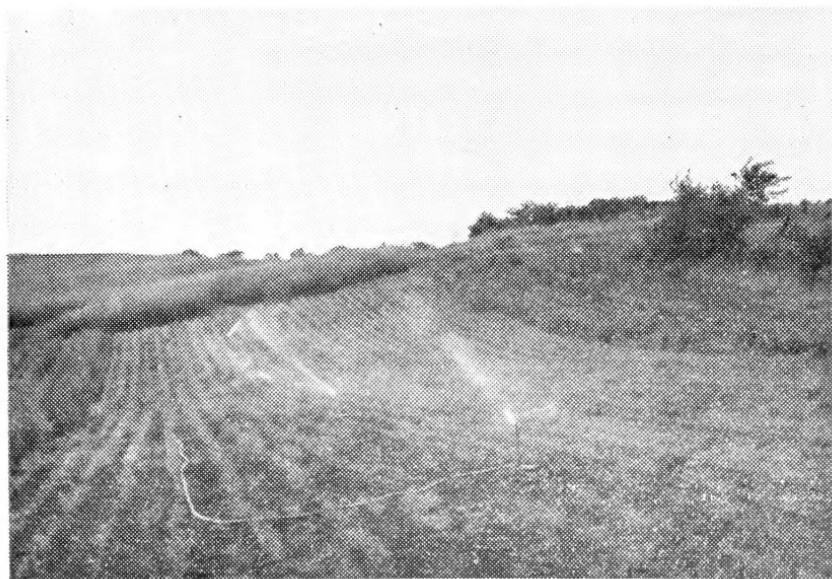
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For Reference—Refer to Dunn & Bradstreet; any bee journal in U. S. or First National Bank, St. Peter, Minnesota.

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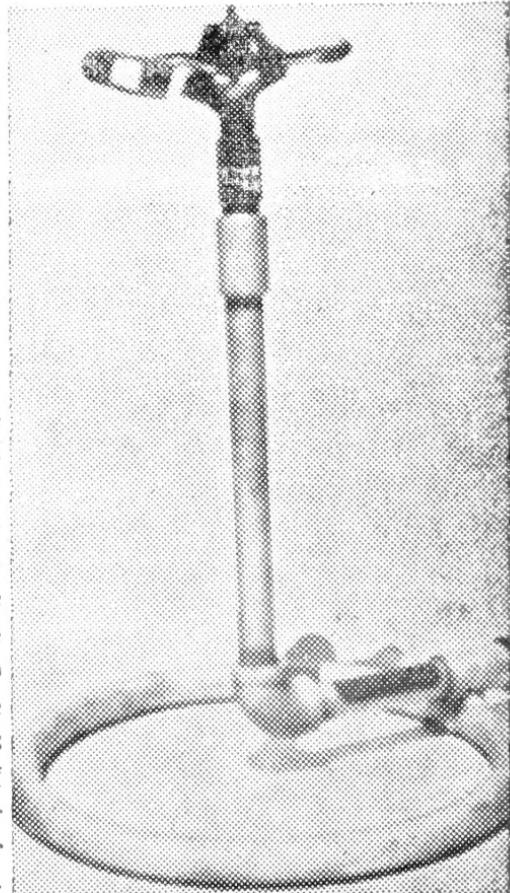
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FIVE ATLAS JUNIOR GARDEN IRRIGATORS OR SPRINKLERS ACROSS OUR PROPOGATION ELOCK

To the right is four rows of taller Anise Hyssop in bloom. To the left is our propogation beds, shade house (not shown) with pipe line, from our private lake, shown in the middle. Beyond this propagation block is our trial clover and Birds-foot-trefoil fields. To the right is Pussy Willow, Tulip Tree, and Basswood seedling row, etc.

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logged like with a continuous sprinkler as it has a regulator so set that the mist can be broken fine or coarse. It is rugged in construction nothing to get out of order or wear out fast and reasonable in first cost. THE ATLAS JUNIOR GARDEN IRRIGATOR CAN BE ATTACHED TO ANY GARDEN HOSE AND WILL OPERATE ON EITHER HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE without any adjustment on speed or pressure variations and applies a fine spray on radius of 72 feet across. The ATLAS JUNIOR can be furnished with either full or part part circle RAIN BIRD sprinkler heads. The part circle RAIN BIRD sprinkler head is adjustable so that a narrow strip to a $\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ or a $\frac{3}{4}$ circle is covered. Fine for narrow lawns.

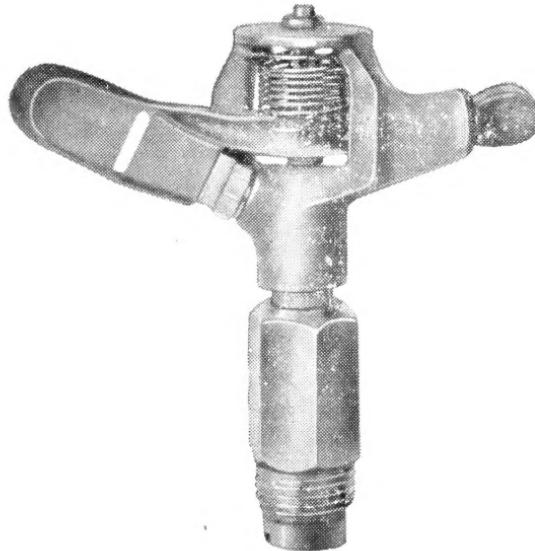
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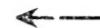
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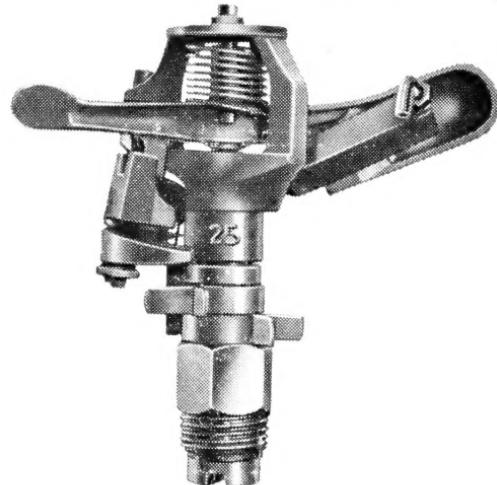


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Weight $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Low pressure
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High pressure
with no
adjustable nozzle
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Model No. 25
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